

## ABSTRAK

Karyani, Widi. 2007. *Kemampuan Menyusun Kalimat Berdasarkan Kelengkapan Fungsi Unsurnya dalam Karangan Argumentasi Siswa Kelas XI SMAK Sang Timur Yogyakarta, Tahun Ajaran 2006/2007*. Yogyakarta: PBSID, JPBS, FKIP, USD.

Penelitian ini meneliti kemampuan menyusun kalimat berdasarkan kelengkapan fungsi unsurnya dalam karangan argumentasi siswa kelas XI SMAK Sang Timur, Yogyakarta, Tahun Ajaran 2006/2007. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mendeskripsikan kemampuan menyusun kalimat berdasarkan kelengkapan fungsi unsurnya dalam karangan argumentasi siswa kelas XI SMAK Sang Timur, Yogyakarta, Tahun Ajaran 2006/2007.

Populasi penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas XI SMAK Sang Timur, Yogyakarta yang berjumlah 76 siswa, tetapi pada saat penelitian ada 8 siswa tidak hadir sehingga jumlah populasi yang hadir sebanyak 68 siswa. Dari 68 karangan yang ditulis siswa, ada 22 karangan yang tidak sesuai dengan instrumen penelitian sehingga jumlah karangan yang memenuhi syarat sebanyak 46. Karena jumlah populasi kurang dari seratus, maka seluruh populasi digunakan sebagai sampel.

Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah perintah menulis karangan argumentasi. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah menyeleksi kalimat, meneliti jumlah unsur dalam setiap kalimat, memberi skor total untuk masing-masing siswa, dan mengubah skor mentah ke nilai jadi dengan menggunakan rumus untuk menghitung skor rata-rata kemampuan siswa. Langkah selanjutnya adalah mencari konversi nilai dengan mengetahui terlebih dahulu simpangan bakunya. Setelah diketahui skor rata-rata siswa dan simpangan bakunya, konversi nilai sudah dapat dihitung. Hasil dari konversi nilai digunakan untuk menghitung nilai ubahan untuk mengetahui kategori siswa apakah sempurna, baik sekali, baik, cukup, sedang, hampir sedang, kurang, kurang sekali, buruk, dan buruk sekali.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kemampuan menyusun kalimat berdasarkan kelengkapan fungsi unsurnya dalam karangan argumentasi siswa kelas XI SMAK Sang Timur, Yogyakarta, Tahun Ajaran 2006/2007 berkategori hampir sedang. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian tersebut, penulis memberikan saran kepada (1) guru mata pelajaran Bahasa Indonesia supaya memberikan variasi latihan dan frekuensi latihan yang lebih banyak, misalnya dengan cara memberikan latihan untuk melengkapi kalimat, memperbaiki susunan kalimat, memperluas kalimat, mengganti unsur kalimat yang diberikan guru dengan kata baru, menyelesaikan kalimat dalam karangan, dan menyusun kalimat dari media gambar, (2) dosen-dosen Pendidikan Bahasa, Sastra Indonesia, dan Daerah, khususnya dosen yang mengampu mata kuliah Sintaksis agar lebih menguasai topik dan memberikan latihan yang lebih banyak dan bervariasi. Mahasiswa Pendidikan Bahasa, Sastra Indonesia, dan Daerah sebagai calon guru perlu memperhatikan perencanaan, pelaksanaan, dan pengevaluasian pengajaran

## PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

ketrampilan menulis, khususnya menyusun kalimat sehingga tujuan pengajaran dapat tercapai sesuai kurikulum. Guru juga perlu meningkatkan cara pengajaran yang bervariasi,(3) peneliti lain, dapat mengembangkan penelitian ini, misalnya mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kemampuan siswa dalam menyusun kalimat berdasarkan kelengkapan fungsi unsurnya, pembuatan materi pelajaran ketrampilan menulis, khususnya menyusun kalimat lengkap, dan teknik-teknik pengajaran ketrampilan menulis dengan menyusun kalimat lengkap.



## ABSTRACT

Karyani, Widi. 2007. *The Sentences Composing Ability Based on Their Functional Elements in Argumentative Essays of the Eleventh Graders of Sang Timur Catholic Senior High School, Academic Year 2006/2007*. Yogyakarta: Indonesian and Local Language and Literature Education Study Program, Language and Arts Education Department, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Sanata Dharma University.

This research is intended to measure and describe the ability to compose sentences based on their functional elements in argumentative essays of the eleventh graders of Sang Timur Catholic Senior High School Yogyakarta, academic year 2006/2007.

The population of the research were seventy-six eleventh graders of Sang Timur Catholic Senior High School, Yogyakarta. Unfortunately, while the research was being carried out, there were eight students who were absent; therefore the total number of students became sixty-eight students. From the whole sixty-eight students, there were twenty-two respondents whose compositions did not match with the research instruments; hence there were only forty-six compositions which corresponded to the instruments. Since the populations were less than one-hundred, thus all of the population were considered as samples.

The kind of instrument used in this research was the instruction to compose an argumentative essay. The data analysis method were selecting the sentences, examining the functional elements of each sentences, giving the total score for each composition, and converting the scores into values using the formula which is used to measure the students' average ability. The next step was finding out the conversion for each value by finding out its standard deviations. After the students' average score and the standard deviations are found, the conversion could afterwards be calculated. Subsequently, the calculated conversions were used to group the students into categories like perfect, very good, good, sufficient, fair, almost fair, poor, really poor, bad, and very bad.

The research findings showed that the sentence composing ability of the eleventh graders of Sang Timur Catholic Senior High School, academic year 2006/2007 were *almost fair*. Based on the findings, the writer gave suggestions to: first, the Indonesian Language teacher in the school in order to give various kinds of exercises in the form of sentences completion, sentence sequence correction, expanding sentences, word substitution, completing paragraphs/compositions, and composing sentences based on pictorial images. Second, lecturers of the Indonesian and Local Language and Literature Education Study Program, particularly those who are teaching Syntax, in order to master more about the topic and later on be able to give various kinds practices for their students. Students of the Indonesian and Local Language and Literature Education Study Program as future teachers should recognize the value of the preparation, the administration, and the evaluation of the teaching of the writing skill—especially in the sentences arranging skill—with the intention that the teaching of the skill

could be carried out by the curriculum. Third, other researchers are suggested to improve this preliminary research, for example in identifying the factors which influences the students' ability to arrange sentences based on the functional elements of the sentence, material designing for the writing skill, particularly in constructing complete sentences, and the writing skill teaching techniques for constructing full sentences.

